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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic
Office, Merchants' Exchange,
San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any
of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands,
by communicating with the Branch
Hydrographic Office in San Francisco,
will be furnished with the Monthly
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and
with the latest information regarding
the dangers of navigation in the re-
gions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigat-
ed and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to
the office dangers discovered, or any
other information which can be uti-
lized for correcting charts or sailing di-
rections, or in the publications of the
Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

CERTIFICATES OUT

For Teachers Who Have Taken
Examinations.

NINETEEN ARE FIRST CLASS

Largest Number Issued
in Ten Years.

Commissioners of Education Have
Long Meeting—Discussion and
Action on Various Matters.

At the regular meeting of the Com-
missioners of Education yesterday af-
ternoon, there were present the fol-
lowing: President Cooper, Mrs. Jordan,
H. S. Townsend, J. F. Scott, Pro-
fessor Alexander, W. A. Bowen, H.
M. von Holt. Minutes of the previous
meeting read and approved.

Upon call of a report from the
Teachers' Committee, Mr. Townsend
reported that Miss Pomeroy, now in
the States, had been recommended for
the position of primary teacher in the
Papaikou School. She had been in-
formed of probable favorable action
on the part of the Board. The Board
voted the appointment of Miss Pome-
roy to the above position.

Miss Winnie of California and Miss
McLean, who has just completed her
course in the Normal School of this
city, were appointed assistants in the
Waimea School, Kauai, under J. F.
Scott.

It was moved, seconded and carried
that the School Agent at Lahaina be
instructed that sewing in the Lahaina
School shall take place only during
school hours; that the salary of Mrs.
Rosecrans be raised, and that Miss
Ida Horner be offered the position of
assistant in the Lahaina School.

Inspector-General Townsend made
the following report on the recent ex-
aminations for primary certificates:
One hundred and twenty candidates
reported for examination, 3 did not
continue to the end, 41 fell below the
mark, 27 obtained third-class certifi-
cates, 20 second-class certificates and
19 first-class certificates. Mr. Town-
send explained that this was the largest
number of candidates that had pre-
sented themselves for examination
during the last 10 years; also, that 19
was the largest number of first-class
certificates obtained during that time.

President Cooper complimented the
Committee on Examinations on the
work it had brought to such a success-
ful termination, and said that he felt
sure the Commissioners would extend
their thanks to the committee.

The question of teachers who had
not taken the recent examinations
was brought up and referred to the
Teachers' Committee for thorough in-
vestigation. There are three teachers
in town who failed to take the exami-
nations.

It was moved, seconded and carried
that in the Normal School diplomas
the term of five years be inserted,
these, of course, to act as certificates
to teach in the schools of the Islands.

Mr. Townsend reported a conversa-
tion with Mr. Weatherby of the Re-
form School to the effect that certain
remarks or communications had been
interpreted as a resignation on his
part. He wished it understood that he
had no intention of resigning.

Mr. Townsend recommended that Mr.
Snyder be put in the place of Mr.
Weatherby for one month, in order to
give the latter a vacation. This was
put in the form of a motion and car-
ried.

At the suggestion of President Cooper,
it was voted that copy-books 4 and
5, published by the American Book
Company, be adopted by the Board for
those to whom they are suitable, and
that enough of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 be pro-
cured to enable teachers to set copy on
the board.

Several applications for positions
and transfers were referred to the
Teachers' Committee.

The resignation of Miss Margaret
Powers of Makapala School was ac-
cepted; also, those of Alvina Kelek and
Sarah E. Peterson.

be about \$7,000 left in the fund. Hono-
kuni and two places in Kona were both
in need of school houses. The matter
was left in the hands of the Minister,
with power to act.

The resignation of Miss May Atkin-
son from Fort Street School was ac-
cepted.

President Cooper said that since the
report made by Commissioner Bowen
on the state of the book fund and the
amount of money that had been ex-
pended on books during the year, he
had received a statement from the
American Book Company, which tallied
precisely with that of Mr. Bowen.

He moved to make an amendment to
the report to the effect that all bills
for books contracted up to January 1,
1897, be paid. This was carried. This
done, he suggested that an effort be
made to dispose of the text books re-
maining unused. The money from this,
together with that remaining over
from paying bills up to January 1st,
might be sufficient to liquidate the
whole debt up to the present time.

It was reported that Mrs. Frasher,
who takes the place of Armstrong
Smith during his absence in England,
had recommended Miss Kathleen King
as a suitable one to put in her place.
The Commissioners voted unanimously
in favor of this.

A report from Mr. Lightfoot regard-
ing the present condition of affairs in
the Night School, was read. A com-
plaint had been made that a large
number of pupils from St. Louis Col-
lege were attending the Night School.

The report showed 3 in room 2, 2 in
room 3, 2 in room 4; total, 7. At no
time had the number been greater.

In regard to the complaint that these
and other pupils at the Night School
were under 15 years of age, the Com-
missioners voted that only pupils over
15 should attend. Exceptions would be
passed on.

After this discussion arose on cer-
tain teachers employed on the force,
and lasted until 5:45 p. m., when the
Board adjourned.

NATIVES WILL PETITION.

Against Annexation and for Res-
toration of the Queen.

The sun do move—and now, when
annexation is almost assured, some
alleged friends of the Hawaiians have
decided that the only way to defeat
the aims of the Government in the
matter of annexation is to induce the
natives to petition against it. One of
these "Advisers" is credited with say-
ing that petitions would be sent to all
the other islands next week and that
there is no doubt that 50,000 names
can be secured. As the native popula-
tion of the Islands, of legal age, is only
about 15,000, the inference to be drawn
is that the other 35,000 will be found
among the school children.

While the petition is against annex-
ation, it is also in favor of the restora-
tion of Liliuokalani, and it is expected
that when Duke Palmer presents this
petition to Congress, the members will
bow down in a body before him and
immediately proceed to vote the other
way. The people at Washington, that
is, those who are in the least interest-
ed, are as fully posted on the popula-
tion of the Islands as anyone here, so
that if 50,000 Hawaiian names are
signed the members will immediately
figure out how so many Hawaiians and
half-castes of legal age could spring up
in so short a time. When it is found
that infants in arms have been brought
into requisition, the value of such a
petition will be nil.

As a counter-irritant, it is suggested
that the annexationists in Honolulu
call a mass-meeting of Hawaiians, and
that addresses be made by persons
thoroughly conversant with the facts,
and who can explain to the Hawaiians
the advantages annexation will bring
to their doors. Hawaiians who have
not the right of franchise, now lost
through wrong advice given them as
to the oath and registration. Many of
these people believe that annexation
means a perpetual disfranchisement,
and in order that their minds may be
disabused of this, the educational
measure should be started.

Very few people among the annex-
ationists believe that the petition will
affect the cause one way or the other,
and the large majority in favor of
closer union to the United States en-
dorse the mass-meeting scheme, in
order that Hawaiians may know the
true condition of affairs.

WHERE KLONDIKE IS.

Its Name, Story and Some of the
Big Finds of Gold.

An interesting letter telling of the
recent trip of the steamer Excelsior to
Alaska has been written by Capt. J.
F. Higgins, of the steamer, to a friend
in San Diego, Cal. He says:

"The word Klondike means Deer
River, and is called Reindeer River on
the charts. It empties into the Yukon
50 miles above the Big River. The geo-
graphical position of the junction is
76 degrees 10 minutes north latitude,
138 degrees 50 minutes west longitude.

Bonanza Creek dumps into Klondike
about two miles above the Yukon. El
Dorado is a tributary of the Bonanza.
There are numerous other creeks and
tributaries, the main river being 300
miles long. The gold, so far, has been
taken from Bonanza and El Dorado,
both well named, for the richness of
the placers is truly marvelous. El Do-
rado, 30 miles long, is staked the whole
length, and as far as worked has paid
\$1,000,000 with him, has worked

100 feet of his ground. He refused
\$200,000 for the remainder, and confi-
dently expects to clean up \$400,000
and more. He has in a bottle \$212 from
one pan of dirt. His pay dirt, while be-
ing washed, averaged \$250 an hour to
each man shoveling in. Two others of
our miners who worked their own
claims cleaned up \$6,000 from the day's
washing. There is about 15 feet of
direct above bed rock, the pay streak
averaging from 4 to 6 feet, which is
tunneled out while the ground is
frozen. Of course, the ground taken
out is thawed by building fires. When
the thaw comes in and water rushes
in they set their sluices and wash the
dirt. Two of our fellows thought a
small bird in the hand was worth a
large one in the bush, and sold their
claim for \$45,000, getting \$4,500 down,
the remainder to be paid in monthly
installments of \$10,000 each. The pur-
chasers had no more than \$5,000 paid.
They were 20 days thawing and get-
ting out dirt. Then there was no wa-
ter to sluice with. But one fellow
made a rocker, and in 10 days took out
the \$10,000 for the first installment.
So, tunneling and rockering, they took
out \$40,000 before there was water to
sluice with.

"Of course, these things read like the
story of Aladdin. But fiction is not at
all in it with facts at Klondike. The
ground located and prospected can be
worked out in a few years. But there



GODDESS OF MERCY WITH 3,333 HANDS.

is still an immense territory untouched,
and the laboring man who can get
there with one year's provisions will
have a better chance to make a state
than in any other part of the world."

INCOME TAX CASES.

Supreme Court Listens to Ar-
guments Against the Law.

The protest against the Income Tax
was before the Supreme Court yester-
day in an all-day session. Both in-
dividuals and corporations are interest-
ed in the cases, as the constitutionality of
the whole Income Tax Law is in-
volved. Both cases, of James Campbell
and the Honolulu Iron Works, are be-
ing tried as one. The arguments yester-
day were by Gen. A. S. Hartwell and
S. M. Ballou. They were on the de-
murrer filed by Tax Assessor Shaw, in
answer to the petitions for injunction
to prevent him from assessing and col-
lecting the tax as provided by law.

In the petitions, it was claimed that
the law was unconstitutional, and var-
ious reasons were attached to each
section to support this contention. The
demurrer declared that the law was
constitutional. To substantiate this
claim frequent quotations were
made from United States laws. It was
argued that the Hawaiian law discrimi-
nates between the men who receive an
income of \$2,000 or less and those who
receive more. This was said to be an
injustice. The claim of a double tax-
ation under the law and the remain-
ing points brought up in the petition
were also argued in full. A. G. M. Rob-
ertson is supporting the Government's
side of the case.

China Flies a Hawaiian Flag.

LONDON, July 20.—C. P. Hunting-
ton, president of the Pacific Mail
Steamship Company, through Col. G.
W. Macfarlane, has had the registry of
the steamship China, of the Pacific
Mail line, transferred from the British
to the Hawaiian flag. The China, un-
der the command of Captain Seabury,
sailed from Yokohama July 8th, via
Honolulu, for San Francisco, and is
due to arrive there in a few days.

On thing about this Alaska craze—it
will teach geographical distance so
clearly that the anti-annexation news-
papers will not be able to fool their
readers with clap-trap about remote
Hawaii. The Sandwich Islands are dis-
tant in miles from San Francisco but
a paltry 2,080 and in time but a week.
The mouth of the Yukon is 2,300 miles
from San Francisco, the gold fields are
4,000 miles, and in time distant from a
month to two months. For indefinite
years to come water communication
will be our only bond with Alaska, so
that it is for all practical purposes an
island domain. And compared with it
Hawaii is a regular coast resort, near
and accessible.—Philadelphia Press.

IN MIKADO'S LAND

Beautiful Country Filled With
Hospitable People.

SEEN BY LADIES FROM HAWAII

In Jinrikishas, Sedan
Chairs and Sampans.

Miss Helen Wilder Speaks Entertainingly on Japan—Nikko, Love-
liest Place in the Land.

To go to a foreign country with an
eye open to all the principal points of
interest and with mind set upon learn-
ing some of the historical facts relating
to that country, is something that per-

a graduate of Edinburgh University,
and, of course, a highly-educated man.
I will not forget very soon how char-
ming we were when, upon addressing
the doctor in the broken English com-
monly used when speaking to the ma-
jority of Japanese who have had an
education in English, he informed us
that he was a graduate of Edinburgh
University, and then began to speak
English as well as you or I. It was in
Kloto that we were all taken sick.
Thanks to Dr. Sake's care, we were
soon up and smiling again. I under-
stood later that when we were in Kio-
to disease was prevalent throughout
the place.

"On the night of April 28th, we were
given one of the rarest treats it was
our portion to experience while in
Japan—the cherry festival—a celebra-
tion of the period when the pretty
pink and white blossoms make their
appearance for the first time in the
spring. The feast was held in one of
the main halls of the city, and the
principal feature was the cherry dance,
performed by 32 of the fairest of Ja-
pan's daughters, dressed in pretty col-
ors, and going through movements,
the like of which would rival in grace-
fulness and evenness of performance
the most skilled pupils of Deliaarte.
Dancing, as they were, before a back-
ground of masses of cherry blossoms
and shown upon by a myriad of incan-
descent lights (the Japanese are right
up with the times, for electric lights
are to be found all over Japan), the
girls formed a picture which I shall not
soon forget. The cherry festival is of
three days' duration, and the people
give themselves over completely to the
prevailing spirit of celebration.

"Every one who goes to Japan pays
a visit to the rapids—a mad, rushing
torrent of water, with huge rocks jut-
ting far above its surface or lurking
full of danger just beneath. I have
said that every one visits the rapids,
but it is not every one who shoots
them. The experiment might prove
rather too much for the nerves of some,
but all that is necessary is to place
utmost confidence in the Japanese who
manage the sampans. From my experi-
ence and that of my friends, they are
worthy of it. To the rapids it is a mat-
ter of 10 miles, but when one sits in a
jinrikisha and becomes absorbed in the
beauties that surround him on all sides,
it seems but a matter of half the dis-
tance, and were it not for the excite-
ment of the thought of shooting the
rapids, one might feel sorry that the
ride has terminated. One mile of the
distance, the last before coming to the
rapids, is through a dark tunnel. Pret-
ty tea houses line both banks of the
river.

"One is transported, jinrikisha, car-
riers and all, directly into a waiting
saman, the stern of which is manned
by a muscular Japanese, who does the
propelling of the craft, and the bow by
another fellow with a pole who, when
the boat comes too close to a rock,
shoves off and into the regular course.

"It is a wild ride, that. Dashing in
and out through black, threatening
rocks, around curves, over dancing
water, passing like a flash between per-
pendicular cliffs and past huge banks
of the beautifully tinted azaleas and
ferns, it is something that must
be relegated to the realm of the inde-
scribable. It was passing by Death at
a thousand paces in the course of 25
miles—death averted by the skillful
manipulations of men of the sampan.

"Far below, at the end of the ride,
where we landed, we were shown to a
tea house, and there, amidst the
cooling shade, were served an appet-
izing luncheon. This done, we rested
a while, and were then taken back to
Kloto in our jinrikishas.

"The next day we left on the train
for Yokohama. I want to mention here
that Japan has her drawbacks. There
are no sleeping accommodations on the
cars (narrow gauge) and one is forced
either to sit up all night or to do as we
did, spread out our shawls on the floor
and sleep Hawaiian style. The boards
weren't very comfortable, but we got
some rest. It was a case of a day and
a night on the train.

"Arriving in Yokohama, we went di-
rectly to the Grand Hotel, the place I
mentioned in the beginning of my
story. It is just on the water's edge,
and this, combined with the large
rooms and airy banais, and the music
by the various bands that play during
the evenings, makes the hotel one of
the most attractive spots I came across
while in Japan.

"Our first trip from Yokohama was
to Nikko. In regard to this place, it is
said by the Japanese that never can
one use the word 'grand' with its prop-
er meaning until he has seen the Val-
ley of Nikko, and I guess they are
about right. I never saw a more beau-
tiful place. The magnificent temples
form one of the main features of the
Valley of Nikko. One of these is kept
particularly for the Mikado and his
family. None other are allowed to en-
ter its sacred precincts, and the doors,
kept usually locked, are opened
twice a year. We happened to be in
Nikko when the doors were opened and
when the priests, the retinue of ser-
vants, horses and all connected with
the temple came forth in splendid pa-
rade. The Mikado himself was unable
to be present, but sent a representa-
tive in the person of one of his grand-
sons. On this auspicious occasion we
made leis of azalea blossoms and wore
them around our necks and hats.

In Nikko there are two fine hotels—
the Kanayo and Nikko—owned and
kept by Japanese, but run strictly on
the European plan. In speaking of
some of the principal features of Nik-
ko, one might mention the curio shops,
where old lacquer and silverware can
be purchased; the fur shops, supplied

from the region about Nikko, where wild animals abound and where hunting is carried on to a great extent. I must not forget to mention the Nikko fur slippers. When a tourist arrives in that place, one of the first things he does is to purchase a pair of the slippers.

In Nikko we remained just two days, and then our party was diminished to just we four girls. We procured a guide, who could speak English and cook, and then started for Chuzenji, a mountain resort within the Imperial limits. In Sedan chairs, each carried by four coolies. A hotel had just been opened in that place, and in this we were fortunate. Chuzenji is right on the border of a lake, where trout and other fish abound, and where sport-loving tourists can gain much pleasure.

"On the way up to the place we stopped at a certain tea house. Looking down upon the stone lamp I saw cut 'Wilder No. 2.' I will not deny feeling a little homesick, but I got to work and cut directly underneath 'Wilder No. 2.' We remained in the place overnight, and then went back to Nikko. As we left the hotel at Chuzenji we could hear the Japanese crying 'Sayonara' and asking us to return again. Not until we were at the base of the mountain did these cries cease.

"We thought we had seen nearly everything in Nikko, but in this we were mistaken, as we found upon returning. In this place is to be found the famous sacred lacquer bridge over one of the streams. Over this none but

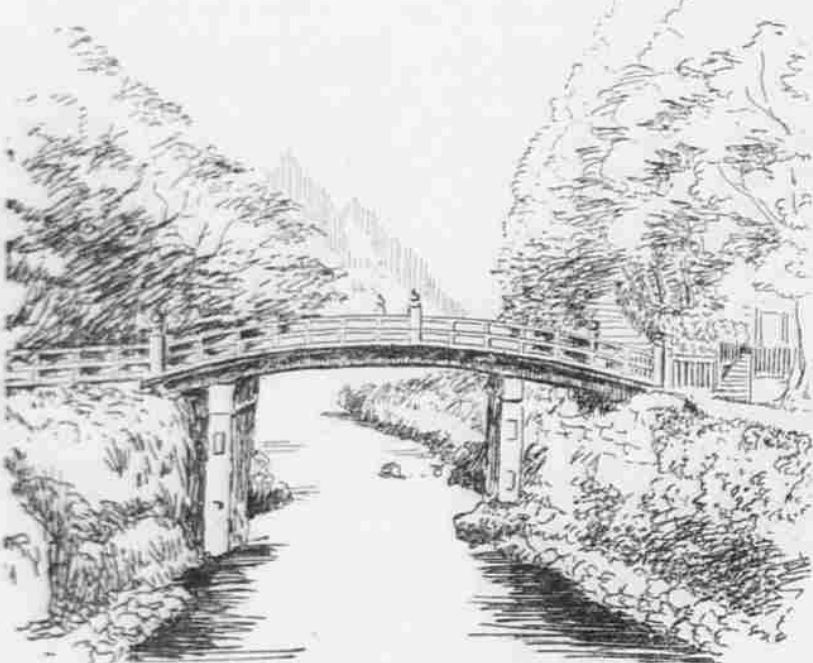
unless the driver shouts 'Mat!' We returned to Nikko by a different road, and from there went back to Yokohama, where we were just in time to catch the steamer for our good old home in Hawaii nei."

NOT EVEN IF IT COST TWENTY SHILLINGS.

A notable percentage—about one-third, I think—of the power of a steam engine is used up in overcoming the friction of its own parts. Hence inventors are constantly testing devices to reduce friction. Yet they can never overcome it; and the resistance created by it represents power (and hence expense also) absolutely lost.

Now the human body is a machine propelled by heat, exactly as an engine is; and anything that retards it may be considered as friction. Very good, then.

You have noticed great differences in your own vigor. Some days you work easily, and on others with difficulty. This is so whether you are chiefly a muscle-worker or a brain-worker; or a mixture of both—as most people are. Occasionally you are able to do more work in a day than at other times you can do in three. It is the odds between walking on smooth, hard level grounds and dragging yourself uphill through wet clay. What wouldn't lawyers, authors, clergymen, and all other brain-workers give for something having the power to keep their minds clear and strong? Or body-workers for something that would prevent aching, weakness and fatigue?



SACRED LACQUER BRIDGE IN NIKKO.

the royalty are allowed to pass. Other bridges near by are reserved for the common people.

"The Japanese have a story, which has gone into their history, of the time when Grant visited Nikko. He was with a party of friends, and had come to the sacred bridge. The Japanese keeper, knowing who Grant was, opened the gate, allowed him to step upon the bridge, and then closed the gate again. Grant turned and asked: 'Are my friends not allowed in here?' 'No,' came the reply; 'only you!' Like an American, Grant answered: 'Well, what's good enough for my friends is good enough for me.' With this he turned, was allowed to go out, and, rejoining his friends, crossed over on the bridge for common folk.

"I must say that we liked Nikko so well that we returned three times. The houses in that place, as well as all over Japan, are not built upon foundations in the ground. They simply rest with their corner posts on huge rocks, so that when the earthquakes come the houses simply sway with the ground. After one week in Nikko we took a sampan, put all our luggage aboard, and crossed over Chuzenji Lake. The other side reached, we dressed in bicycle costume, tied Japanese sandals over our other shoes, and walked 10 miles through the Chuzenji pass, a rough, tiresome journey, to Akakura, the great copper-mining country, where white women before us were never seen. Gangs of a hundred or more Japanese never ceased to follow us around, gazing at us and making remarks, of which I was unable to catch the drift.

"From this place we went in jinrikishas to a tea house in Ashio, where we remained 10 days. To give you some idea of the cheapness of living in Japan, I would say that, counting the four girls and the guide, it cost us 17 yen (\$8.50) for rooms and the finest of board for 10 days. Kane, our Japanese guide, a homey, but faithful fellow, was simply indispensable.

"At Ashio we donned Japanese clothes and proceeded on a rough 30-mile trip on foot to the figured rocks at Chosojin. Half of the distance was up and the other half down hill. I do not think that I shall attempt the trip again. The rocks we went to see are shaped naturally into heads of animals and people. In the valley is a natural bridge, to fall from which would mean to be dashed to pieces a thousand feet below.

"We called on the Japanese priest in the Shinto temple in this forlorn place. He explained that Japanese women were never seen there, and that it had been 30 years since a white woman had crossed his path. Upon examining the register we found that in 10 years but seven white men had visited Chosojin. When we got back to our jinrikishas we found a crowd of about 400 Japanese awaiting us. Our carriers had spread the 'alarm.' We got back to Ashio tired and ready for bed.

"From Ashio we took horses over the Shibui Pass. Beware of the short, stumpy animals that the Japanese dignify by the name of horse. They are subservient to their drivers only. One may be standing still and you can shout and strike the animal as much as you like. He will not budge. At the word 'Hako' he will start on a run, and you can pull your arms off for all the good it will do. He will not stop

Do I know what will do it? No, I don't. If I did I could retail the secret for more money than is stowed away in the Bank of England. But I do know one thing, and will tell it you in a minute—for nothing.

First, however, we will talk of Mr. J. B. Goss and the friction he tried so long to overcome. Mr. Goss is a large farmer living at Stradsett, near Downham Market, Norfolk, and is well known in his district. When the farmers meet on market days he often speaks of his experience and how he came out of it.

In order to cover it all he has to go back fifteen years—to about 1878. At that time he began to feel the signs of some disease which he could neither account for nor understand. At first he merely realized that he was out of condition. His work became less and less a pleasure and more and more a task. From his business his thoughts turned upon himself, and no man can work well in that form. Then he and his victuals began to disagree, which is a state of things to make a man ask what can the reason be?

He had a well-provided table, of course; yet he often sat down to his meals and couldn't touch a morsel. Mr. Goss knew that this would never do. If a man expects to live, he must eat. There are no two ways about that. So he ate more or less—although not much—without the stimulus of an appetite; he forced it down, as you may say. But this wouldn't do either. When the stomach goes on strike it can't be whipped into working before the question at issue is properly settled.

Thus it ended in his having great pain and tightness at his sides and chest. "I was constantly belching up a sour fluid," he says, "which ran out of my mouth like vinegar. I had a horrible sensation at the stomach for which I was not able to find any relief. For nights together I could get no sleep; and in this general condition I continued for five years, no medicine or medical treatment doing more than to abate some of the worst symptoms for the time being.

"In the early part of 1883 I heard of a medicine which was said to do good in cases like mine. Whether it would help me of course I had no idea. After so many things have failed, one naturally has no faith in a new one. Yet I got a supply and began with it. In a short time it was plain that I had come upon the real remedy at last. My food agreed with me, and soon all pain and distress gradually left me. Since then (now ten years ago) I have kept in the best of health. If I, or any of my family all anything, a dose of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—the medicine that cured me—soon sets us right. We have no need of a doctor. (Signed) J. B. Goss, March 24th, 1893."

Mr. Goss once said that if Seigel's Syrup cost 20s. a bottle he would not be without it in his house. We can easily believe him. Considering what it did for him—and does for others—it would be cheap at any price. Yet like plenty of things of the highest practical value, it costs but little. The reader can imagine under what difficulty and friction Mr. Goss must have done what work he did during those five years' suffering with indigestion and dyspepsia.

This then, we know; that life's friction and loss of power comes chiefly from that single disease, and that arises from the use of Mother Seigel's great discovery.

Your Stock

Will do better on
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Maunaloa and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Good Furniture Does It.

If you want your parlor to look well, if you want your guests to understand the meaning of "all the comforts of a home," let them try what really good parlor furniture is.

We Have the Stock

Well made and in odd pieces, choice designs at the price of ordinary clap-trap stuff.

Solid Oak Frames

Highly polished. The handsomest single pieces in the city, at ridiculously low prices.

Our upholstery department is complete in every respect. We make and repair mattresses, build couches to order, furnish dwellings and attend to all interior decorations.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts..

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

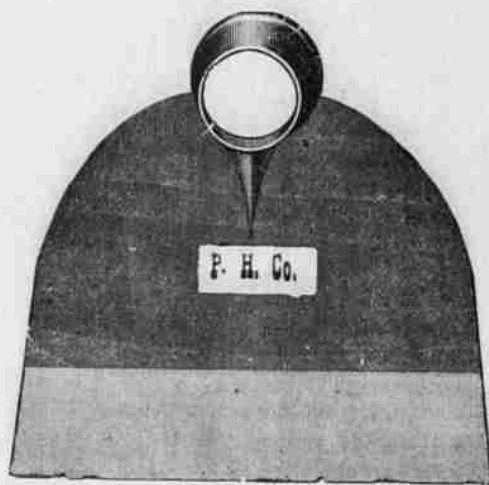
La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co

THE NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE.—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS: CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

New Goods

—FOR—

Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just-received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugal, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

219 KING ST. TEL. 119

Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer, and riders from the other Islands in the city executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.)

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

KUSATSU BATHS

Will Be Tried Soon at Experiment Station.

UNDER DR. DAY'S SUPERVISION

Board of Health in Favor of It.

Considerable Business Transacted Yesterday — Reynolds and Wilcox to Visit Molokai.

At the regular weekly session of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Wood, Day, Emerson, Monsarrat, Messrs. Reynolds and Kelipio. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following letter was received and read before the Board:

"Honolulu, H. I., August 4, 1897.
President and Members, Board of Health:

"Gentlemen:—Your inspectors respectfully submit report of tuberculin inspections at the Honolulu Dairy, Nuanu, owned by J. I. Dowsett. Work was commenced on the 13th of July, 1897, and rested on the 24 inst. One hundred and nineteen (119) cattle were tagged. This includes two bulls. The tuberculin test was used on ninety-eight (98) cattle—ninety-six (96) cows and two (2) bulls. Of this number but thirty-two (32) cows and one (1) bull gave the reaction and were condemned. On post-mortem, all showed lesions of tuberculosis.

"Thirty (30) cows were handed over to Mr. F. F. Porter after slaughter, and were disposed of according to his agreement and under our supervision.

"The bull condemned was slaughtered at the dairy, as we thought it not safe to bring the animal to town, being of a vicious nature.

"Twenty-one (21) cows are still to be tested. Our not testing them at the present time is due to the fact that most of them are pregnant and in no condition to receive the test.

"For further particulars of the post-mortems. We refer you to the records kept at the Board of Health office.

"Respectfully submitted,

"J. R. SHAW, D. V. S.,
"W. T. MONSARRAT, V. S.,
"Inspectors, Board of Health."

President Smith read Fish Inspector Kelipio's report for two weeks ending August 1st, as follows: First week, 39,314; second week, 41,776.

President Smith explained that Inspector Kelipio had brought in two or three mullet, about which he was very much puzzled. The viscera parts of the gills were white and most unhealthy-looking. The physicians of the Board examined the fish, but were unacquainted with diseases of fish, if such it was. Mr. Kelipio reported that he had, never in all his experience, seen a similar case.

It was the opinion of the Board that, since the number of fish affected was small, they should be thrown away, and that the inspector be instructed to watch for any more of the kind. In case the affected fish should come in in great numbers, then something should be done.

The report under the Act to Mitigate, showed 109 on the register up to the end of the month of July.

President Smith read the report of Dr. Huges, Government physician at Hanalei, in answer to questions put by the Board of Health, regarding a certain piece of ground in that place which had been asked for by Chinese residents as a place for burial of their dead. The report was substantially as follows: That the piece of ground is an acre and a half in extent, that it is on a hillside and that to the east are rice plantations, that 220 feet away is a water ditch used by one family and 40 feet from that is another, used by the rice planters, that the drainage is good. Dr. Huges finished his report by recommending that the petition of the Chinese residents for the piece of ground be granted.

It was moved and carried that the request of the petitioners for the setting apart of the piece of ground be approved upon their filing a suitable description of the land.

The next business taken up was the communications from the leper settlement on Molokai. The principal items were these:

That the skeleton of a man was found in a cave in Waialea Valley. By the side of it was a pipe, which was identified as that of a kokua who had been missing for a long time. The cave was walled up with rocks, the skeleton having been left inside.

That Poi, a leper, who for a long time had been insane, calling out that the Queen was sure to be restored and other rambling talk, had disappeared, and could not be found.

That last week the authorities raided the premises of certain swipes makers and destroyed the liquor, the drinking of which had caused acts of brutality. Health Agent Reynolds reported that he would be able to go to the leper settlement at the end of the week, providing he could get a steamer.

President Smith suggested that, in view of the fact that Secretary Wilcox

was now keeping the books of the settlement and the necessity of his knowing all the points in regard to the place, that he be sent along with Mr. Reynolds. The Board so voted.

Three protests against the action of the Board in the killing of certain dairy cows, were read and placed on file. The protests demanded that the Government pay for the cows killed.

A report from Dr. Myers, dispensary physician, recommending the granting of a small quantity of opium to three Chinamen, was read. The Board did not see the need of action, since, if in the discretion of the dispensary physician, the Chinamen should be given the opium, it lay in his power to do so.

The application of Captain Bergstrom for the place of superintendent at the Quarantine Station was read. The names of the officers of the National Guard and others were cited for reference.

President Smith was of the opinion that the employment of such officers was the province of the Executive Officer, Mr. Reynolds.

Dr. Wood—The Board did not suspend Mr. McVeigh.

Dr. Emerson—I should not like to see any injustice done Mr. McVeigh.

Dr. Day—As chairman of the Quarantine Committee, I should like to know who is to be given control at Mauliola.

It was the opinion of the Board that the matter should be discussed in executive session, so further discussion stopped.

President Smith reported that, since the last meeting, H. Hackfeld, German Consul, had asked for permission for a certain German doctor, who arrived on the Glade with the immigrants, to go to the leper settlement for scientific purposes. The petition had been granted. The Board approved the action of the President.

Dr. Oliver's report of matters at the leper settlement, showed 25 deaths for the quarter, ending June 30th, this including two kokuas and two non-leperous infants.

A letter from Kailua, a leper at the settlement, asking that he be allowed to take pictures of the settlement with a camera, recently presented to him by a friend, was read. Comments unfavorable to the granting of the petition were made. The Board then voted that the Assistant Superintendent at the settlement be instructed by the Executive Officer that no one shall be allowed to take pictures there, except by express permission from the Board.

President Smith then told of a recommendation made by Dr. Day to the effect that it would be feasible to try the experiment of making artificially at the Kailua Experiment Station the same baths as those to be found at the Kusatsu Springs in Japan. The experiment could be tried with very small expense. The appliances at Kailua were ample. The ingredients were all that was needed. It was certainly in the direction of the work of the Board and was not only desirable but a duty.

Dr. Day said that he had understood the Kailua Experiment Station would be closed during the absence of Dr. Alvarez. A great deal of good might be accomplished during that time and the results of the baths might be noticeable.

Dr. Day consented to assume supervision of the work.

Board went in to executive session at 4 p. m.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The total number of deaths reported for the month of July, 1897, was 59, distributed as follows:

Under 1 year.....10	From 30 to 40.....10
From 1 to 5.....8	From 40 to 50.....6
From 5 to 10.....0	From 50 to 60.....2
From 10 to 20.....6	From 60 to 70.....2
From 20 to 30.....8	Over 70.....6
Males.....32	Females.....27
Hawaiians.....28	Great Britain.....1
Chinese.....8	United States.....1
Portuguese.....0	Other nationalities.....2
Japanese.....7	

Total.....59
Unattended.....16
Non-Residents.....3

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.
July, 1893.....54
July, 1894.....62
July, 1895.....51

CAUSE OF DEATH.	
Accident.....1	Fever, Typhoid.....4
Ascites.....1	Gangrene.....1
Bronchitis.....5	Hemorrhage.....3
Berberi.....1	Heart Disease.....3
Convulsions.....4	Transition.....2
Consumption.....8	Old age.....5
Cerebritis.....1	Paralysis.....3
Diphtheria.....1	Pneumonia.....1
Drowned.....1	Peritonitis.....1
Debility.....1	Tetanus.....1
Dropsy.....1	Trismus.....1
Diarrhoea.....1	Unknown.....6
Fever.....2	

DEATHS BY WARDS.						
Wards	1	2	3	4	5	Out side.
Deaths	6	15	13	10	14	1
Annual death rate per 1000 for month						23.60
Hawaiians						39.65
Asiatics						18.00
All other nationalities						08.47

C. B. REYNOLDS,
Agent Board of Health

A REMARKABLE CURE OF CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great Remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, HENRY STEINBERGER, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Philadelphia has a greater mileage of electric railways than all of Germany.

INTEREST IN GOLD

Causes United States to Study Conditions in Alaska.

HOPES OF RAISING PRODUCE

England Abandons Pacific Cable Scheme.

Lady Somerset Resigns Presidency of Woman's Temperance Association.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Recognizing the importance of the recent gold discoveries in Alaska and the adjoining territory, and in obedience to the widespread demand for authentic information in regard thereto, the Commissioner of Labor has detailed from his regular force an expert, thoroughly familiar with all the features of gold mining, to proceed immediately to the Klondyke for the purpose of making a careful and exhaustive study of the conditions as they exist there. It is the intention of the Commissioner to embody the facts in a special report or bulletin of the department, which will appear at as early a date as possible.

This is a subject of absorbing interest to all classes, and in making this investigation the Commissioner feels that he is working in the interests of the unemployed. Such a report as that contemplated, giving the unbiased facts as to the opportunities for the investment of capital and employment of labor, wages, cost of living, etc., would be of value to the people of this country.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson believes that Congress, at its next session, will authorize the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in Alaska. He said today that he had no doubt the people in some parts of Alaska would be able to produce their own vegetables and to some extent the cereals they will need. The hardy classes of animals, he said, also could be grown there. The cattle from the mountains of Scotland, he believed, could be raised successfully in Alaska, but so far as is known now the mining regions in that vicinity of the headquarters of the Yukon river are about 1,000 miles away from any part of Alaska in which agriculture could be successfully pursued.

BEET FIELDS PROSPERING.

Chino Farmers Receive Good Prices for Their Product.

CHINO, Cal., July 21.—The Chino and Alamitos beet factories opened up for the season's work on Monday, and will continue in full blast during the next five months. The beets in the neighborhood of both factories are testing higher than in any previous year, many of them attaining the astonishing percentage of 20 saccharine. The beets are of fair size, and the average yield will be about eight tons to the acre. The price paid by the factories is \$3.25 per ton for 12 per cent saccharine, with ascending scale of 25 cents additional per ton for each percentage of saccharine over 12. It follows that beets of 20 per cent saccharine will be worth \$5.25 a ton. This is considered by the farmers as ample remuneration for their work. The outcome of the season will be the most satisfactory in the history of the industry.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

It Has Reached the Lowest Point in Two Years.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The Herald says: Bar silver has declined to the lowest price in two years, and private dispatches from abroad received in Wall street are to the effect that the holders of the white metal have "weakened." Some of the bullion brokers assume that this means that the silver pool which was formed abroad more than a year ago was liquidating its holdings.

Other brokers were of the opinion that the holdings of the pool had been liquidated some time ago and that the lessened demand for silver in the East, through the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, among other reasons, was responsible for the decline. Outsiders generally called attention to the fact that the recession in price came simultaneously with the announcement of the great gold discoveries in the Klondyke region.

ENGLAND'S COLONIAL POLICY.

The Conference in London Results in No Great Changes

LONDON, July 26.—The Standard publishes a long account of the principal conference between Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, and the Colonial Premiers, which confirms the dispatch already sent out and in addition announces the abandonment of the Pacific cable scheme.

The St. James' Gazette, commenting upon this account, says: The substance of the whole thing is that the Colonial Office and the Colonial Premiers have decided to leave matters about as they are. There is no denying that this is somewhat disappointing.

Will send a Warning.

PARIS, July 26.—The Figaro predicts the early issuance of a papal encyclical censuring the priests who, despite the

warnings of their ecclesiastical superiors, continue to incite the workmen of their country to demand their rights, forgetting meanwhile their own priestly duty, which is to enjoin the workmen to respect the rights of their employers.

LADY SOMERSET RESIGNS.

No Longer President of the Woman's Temperance Association.

LONDON, July 24.—Lady Henry Somerset has resigned the presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association. She recently addressed a circular to the presidents of the branch associations, asking them not to approve or sign petitions to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, against the renewal of the contagious diseases act for India. The branches, almost without exception, refused to be governed by Lady Henry's request and she has consequently resigned the presidency of the association.

INDEMNITY DEMANDED.

Attainment of Panama Canal in France.

PARIS, July 20.—The Figaro says that a month or two ago Dr. Cornelius Herz of Panama canal fame, wrote to M. Faure, demanding an indemnity of a million francs from the French Government for false accusations brought against him by French officials and members of the French Parliament. In the course of the letter he laid stress upon his American citizenship, and asserted that he expected his claim would be energetically supported by the United States.

A Chainless Bicycle.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Three prominent bicycle manufacturers have left for Europe on the steamship Furst Bismarck. They are Col. A. A. Pope, M. L. Bridgman and A. G. Spalding, and are accompanied by W. A. Redding, a patent attorney. It is said that when they return they will bring back a patent for a chainless wheel, which will be the characteristic feature of the make of 1898. There are several new designs, and one of them in particular, which has given rise to the old-time "mille-a-minute" speculation, is causing a sensation in London. It is known as the Baker gear, and is of the compound crank and sun and plate style of gear.

To Frame a New Charter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—In compliance with a resolution adopted by the Citizens' Charter Association last November, Mayor Phelan has appointed a committee of 100 to formulate principles for a new city charter and to take steps to nominate and elect a board of 15 freeholders to legally draft the charter thus agreed upon and secure its ratification by the people and approval by the Legislature.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

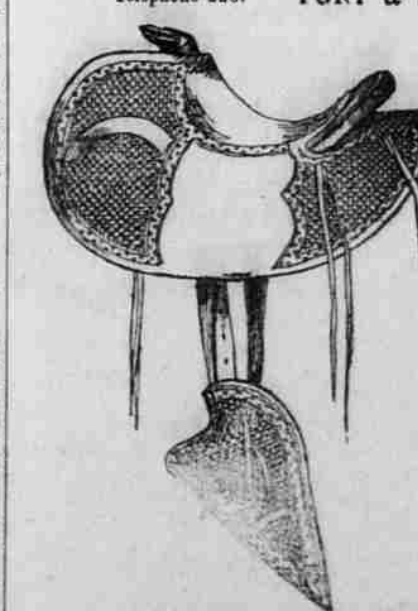
Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

Life prolonged, and agony saved
If you're with a "BENIGAL" Razor shaved.
If this don't suit you, try the "STAB"
Fine safety razor—here you are.
These are the only two makes we have whose edge won't be turned by poetry, but we have a number of others that will stand anything but that, and will take off the stiffest week's growth in so smooth a manner, that you will think you are rubbing a peeled ripe mango over your face.
You probably know where to go for every thing in the way of
RAZORS, HONES, STROPS, BRUSHES.
If not, come to us and we will tell you where to go.
E. O. HALL & SON.
COR. FORT & KING STS.

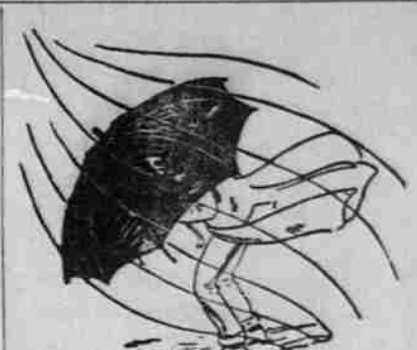
ALEX. CHISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.



Our Hand Made
HAWAIIAN SADDLE!
With Genuine
Howdoin Tree.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Hand Stamped Belts!
FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.
Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,
Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.
We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.



In the... Rain Storm

the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

Pacific Well Boring Co.

(LIMITED.)

PLANTATION AND LAND OWNERS, MERCHANTS and others who contemplate boring wells, will serve their own interests by consulting the above Company.

Estimates furnished. Charges strictly moderate. Faithful work guaranteed.
Tel. 665. P. O. Box 475.

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UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
THE DEAN OF AMERICAN VEGE writes:—"I was advised to try the Balm of Aniseed. I did, and have found very great relief. It

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1897

Mr. W. N. Armstrong takes charge of the editorial department of the Gazette.

WAITING.

For the most of us, the next six or more months will be a period of waiting. It will be very anxious waiting too. There is much work to be done, in this country where events are created, and work of the highest order too. The condition of waiting is one of irritation, annoyance and impatience.

It is over four years since the first treaty of annexation was submitted to the Senate, and, in a few days, was passed over to the consideration of another session. Again, substantially the same treaty has been submitted to the Senate, and again, passed over for the consideration of another session.

The first treaty faced a hostile force, the woods alive with enemies. The second treaty passes over to friendly hands, and with less aggressive enemies before it. This is the perfectly natural logic of events. America's relations to Hawaii are no hap-hazard affair, created, living and dying in the same day or hour. Events move in a spiral form, but always inclining upward. What McKinley and Sherman say, is only the repetition of what Webster and Marcy said half a century ago. President McKinley says it, because he stands in the line of succession in political ideas. Events made his speech. They made also the speeches of the older statesmen.

It is a simple and resistless law of human growth, which creates these political relations. Intelligent work hinders it, for whatever makes the commercial, or social, or political relations of men broader, hastens all growth.

Therefore there must not, and should not be any discouragement, or throwing up hands now, and hereafter. "All things come to those who wait." This strength in waiting and working, this power of stability in shifting sands, this holding of a steady helm in cross currents is the prerogative of the Teutonic race. We claim to be on the picket line of this great race, and must hold it with patient tenacity.

The most demoralizing condition of an army is when it halts, and waits for battle. Movement fixes the mind, waiting demoralizes it. The test of its complete organization is in its capacity to wait, and abide the events, which it cannot master, but which involve its own safety.

But we are not the only ones under the penalty of waiting. The people of the Great State, with which we seek union, have now been waiting for commercial prosperity for nearly five years. It has not come, and there are even cries of despair, the cry of the long suffering.

Our own prosperity comes from those who themselves see no sign of relief. We can therefore, with considerate patience, await their action, even if its hurts us sorely, and sets us to asking, is "life worth living?"

But there may be crime in waiting only, if there is work to be done. And there is a great deal to be done on our behalf, in the shaping and the consummation of political union with the greater Republic.

Conditions have changed, without act of ours. Annexation and reciprocity, or its equivalent, are in the same boat. We cannot quarrel with the conditions, or we take the worst of it.

STRIKE OF THE COAL-MINERS.

The strike of the bituminous coal-miners of Pennsylvania and the middle West, for a restoration of wages, is another indication of the great power which lies in organized labor. The spectacle of two hundred thousand men, solemnly protesting against a condition which as individuals, they are powerless to change, commands the instant attention of social economists. Were their claims unreasonable, they would at least be worthy of some consideration. When, as in the present case, the strikers have apparently a just cause for complaint, their protest assumes an added dignity. For nearly twenty years the miners in these regions have been subjected to a reduction in wages. In 1880, they were receiving 92 cents a ton for their coal, in 1895, they were receiving 69 cents. Since 1895, they have suffered a further reduction of over 25 per cent. Decline in prices and a general business depression have been the reasons assigned for this sweeping reduction.

When capital fails to recognize the equitable demands of labor, the inevitable result is a straining of the relation of the one to the other. The readjustment is often attended with violence and suffering. When the wage-earner fails to receive enough in return for his labor to provide food for himself and his family, when at the end of the year he finds himself indebted to his employer for the clothes which he has already worn out, for the other necessities which have already been consumed, he cannot be convinced by argument or statistics that there is any justice in the demands of economy for a change from individual to centralized ownership and control. He sees only the relentlessness of the transition and is overcome with bitterness in the struggle against it. Such has been the condition of some of the miners in Ohio. Since early spring they have received an average of \$5.74 each week as wages. Theirs is said to be a fair sample of the condition of the miners in that locality. The strike means for them a further loss of wages but it seemed to be the only solution of the difficulty. Previous demands for a restoration of wages had been met with further reduction. When every attempt had been unsuccessful, a resort to this method was the only alternative. The prospects are that the present strike will be settled by arbitration. Coming as it does at the opening of the campaign for the fall elections, the time was opportune for the acceptance of the demands of the miners. But nothing can efface the memory of the struggle during the past fifteen years.

ARBITRATION.

The reference of our dispute with Japan to arbitration, does not take us out of the woods. Any lawyer who says ours is a "clear case," belongs to a class of attorneys who always believe their own cases are clear, and are always being thrown out of Court, because their cases are not clear. Courts of Arbitration are, like Courts of Justice, very uncertain bodies. So England found, when she was condemned to pay \$15,000,000 in the Alabama case, when the damage was about \$3,000,000. So the United States found, when \$4,000,000 was awarded against them in the Halifax fisheries case, while the real damage was nominal. So, again, the United States found in the recent Behring sea affair, when the Arbitrators knocked them out of Court. Of course, the American lawyers said, "its a clear case," "England hasn't a leg to stand on," but the Arbitrators quietly turned Uncle Sam down, and ordered him to pay a big bill of costs.

All this does not mean that we have not got a good case, nor that we should not arbitrate. We already notice symptoms of an opin-

ion around town that the award has been virtually made in our favor, and that Japan will be very sorry about it.

Now that it is decided to let a third party decide the case, there is nothing to do, but prepare the case, and make the very best of it; all prospect of war between Hawaii and Japan is over. Our double iron-clad canoes may be run up on the sand, and the fleet of yachts, the Bonnie Dundee, and all the rest, may dismantle their guns, and send ashore the sand which was laid on the decks to catch the blood of our mangled marines.

Since arbitration is consented to, the first thing to do is to calm down. Our "jingo" must be inveigled into quiet corners, and positively told that the fight is off. The kinetoscope man, who came from the Coast in order to "take" the first fight, and exhibit it in the States, may as well return home.

Conservative lawyers would call ours a "good case," before a fair tribunal. We present some really novel points in it, as we shall show hereafter, from time to time, and we hope they will be better points than those made with much force, and brilliancy by the American lawyers in the Behring sea matter. It turned out that their points were no points at all, although it cost \$250,000 to present them.

The moral of it is, that we should be confident, but not over confident of the result. There are lots of air holes in international ice, and skating is sometimes risky. But that is no reason why we should not skate.

ALWAYS WRONG.

The New York Nation says that the "manifest destiny" of Hawaii is to become a Japanese dependency. The "manifest destiny" of the Nation, so far, has been to go wrong on the Hawaiian case. In spite of its efforts to put itself at the head of the troop of "elevated" journalists, it manages to exhibit the usual average of human weakness. That paper is perfectly well aware of its own grossly misleading statements of fact regarding the revolution here. It refuses to modify them, because, like the average journalist, it is believed to be a sign of weakness to admit that there has been a mistake.

For over four years it has stood, with a pack of fire crackers in its hand, to be touched off with immense satisfaction, the instant the "missionary thieves" were driven from power, and the old order restored. In its emaciated frenzy, it still is expecting it. While waiting for the event, it makes faces at the "Sons of the American Revolution," who live here, and have signalled for help to the other Sons in America. If the Nation could only down this ghastly Hawaiian ghost, it would take some rest. As it is, it is bound to keep up its perpetual sneak into the affairs of our little concern, and if it is possible to find a new way of going wrong, it will go wrong.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

During the next few months, we shall be busy with working out frequently, our political latitude and longitude. As the sailors say, "take the sun." But the sailors have for guides the stars, the head lands, and fixed objects. The political mariners are always sailing out into new seas, and pretty much into the dark.

Much of political navigation is like that of the ancient Chinese sailors, who put a bug on a wide board, watch it crawl, and trim their sails accordingly. We hope that the political pilots, in the Executive building, will not collect too many bugs.

As every man in the community believes himself to be as good as any other man, in sizing up political methods, we of course have some very queer reckonings. We

shall probably get near the reefs, and into shoal water sometimes, but if we do, sing hey, the merry Yankee sailor may fling us a line and pull us out, if we do not lose all of our senses.

IS IT A FOREGONE CONCLUSION?

Our evening cotemporary, the Star, assures us that "annexation is a foregone conclusion."

As that paper and ourselves are standing shoulder to shoulder in this project of annexation, we regret to differ from it, but we do so, earnestly and seriously.

If there is really any substantial evidence of this statement, it should be sent at once to Mr. Thurston. It would relieve him of a heavy burden of anxiety, for neither he, nor Mr. Hatch or Mr. Kinney believe that it is a foregone conclusion. And we know that some of the best friends of Hawaii in the American Congress do not believe it, and have declared that a vast amount of work on behalf of the cause must be done before the 1st of next January. Nor does President McKinley believe that it is a foregone conclusion. He controls, in a large measure, the Republican party in Congress, but not to the extent that he can control it on national issues. He was surprised at the failure of the Republican Senators to preserve in the tariff bill, as it came from the House, the act protecting reciprocity. He approved of reciprocity, and expected the endorsement of his political friends. He failed, at first, to get it. He cannot now command the sixty votes needed for the making of the treaty. The Republican vote falls short of it, and he must rely on the votes of Silver Republicans, Populists and independent Democrats. He has assurance of favorable votes from these bodies, and nearly enough to secure the required "sixty," but it is only an assurance. Any one familiar with the doings of American statesmen in Washington counts on no measure until it is beyond the reach of votes.

The treaty matter moves slowly around the outer edge of the political whirlpool. It may be sucked into the dangerous center at any moment. We feel somewhat confident that it will not. The relations of the party men in the Senate are strained. Those who have the means of knowing the inside working of Senatorial machinery are aware of the fact that harmony is just now very much lacking.

Our cotemporary surely does not mean that it is time for the order: "Stack arms, break ranks." This must be the order if annexation is a foregone conclusion.

This view of the certainty of annexation may be kindly intended to make the boys feel good and keep up their courage. It is in the nature of whisky given to feeble men to pull them through. There has been, during the last four years, a good deal of this "pick me up" sort of drink passed over the annexation bar, but has it done any good?

We know that our cotemporary would be one with us in saying that we are of a race that can stand trial and adversity. It is a stubborn race that can take setbacks without flinching. It has patience and fibre. Possibly an excessive sugar diet here has reduced its stamina somewhat.

Unless there is ground, of which our public men are not aware for the belief that "annexation is a foregone conclusion," we believe it is rather a hazardous shout just now. We can do something towards making it a conclusion, however, by strengthening our case in America.

THE "KAMEHAMEHA" LETTERS.

During the last four years there have been sent from this place and published in the Evening Star of Washington City, nearly one hun-

dred letters on our political and social condition. The name of the author is an open secret.

The letters have been, as a rule, admirable, and much superior to the average letters of newspaper correspondents. In diction, choice of words and general literature, they are most creditable to the author.

That they have contained erroneous statements, at times, cannot be denied. The wonder is that they contain so few. He who writes "on the fly," just as he who shoots on the fly, must make some misses or misstatements.

These letters have been read by a class of intelligent people in Washington City, who are more or less within the political circles and have made some impression. Probably no correspondence from Hawaii has reached nearer to the center of political management.

We do not say that these letters have changed our destiny, or have caused action in Washington. No correspondence, except in the event of a crisis, can move political thought. We do not say that people remember the contents of these letters better than they remember the contents of other "able correspondence." But they have created a wholesome atmosphere just where we needed it.

The Evening Star, under the control of Mr. Noyes, is a vigilant annexationist, steadfast to the end. He and his sons have taken the trouble to inform themselves, by personal inspection, of the conditions of the Orient. They realize the rapid movement of events. They are not simply newspaper men, whose mission begins and ends in simply gathering news. The Evening Star has consistently maintained the need of political union between the States and Hawaii.

We, assuming to speak for our own people, thank it for its aid and influence. That it has published for so many years the "Kamehameha" letters is its own testimony to their value.

The Washington Times, Democratic, favors annexation. The Washington Post favors annexation, but opposes reciprocity. We know, however, that the Press does not control public opinion. That these papers, published at the National Capital, do not oppose us, is fortunate for us.

According to the New York papers it is probable that President Andrews of Brown University will be forced to resign because of his pro-silver views. It is not unusual for a college president to take an active interest in politics. President Andrews was closely identified with bimetalism even before he was appointed by President Cleveland on the monetary commission in 1893. His views became well known at that time and were received with disfavor by the trustees of the University. During the presidential campaign of 1896, President Andrews expressed himself still more forcibly in an open letter espousing the free-silver cause. It is claimed by the trustees of the University that many valuable bequests which were expected have been lost, because of the President's views. It cannot be denied that President Andrews has had a great influence in building up the University. In 1889, when he was invited to the presidency he found less than three hundred names on the list of students, he found conservative ideas predominating in the management. He has been instrumental in making valuable additions to the faculty and in securing funds for new buildings. He has seen the number of students increase until now there are nearly eight hundred. In many other ways the University has prospered, largely through the personal influence of its president. Should he resign, President Andrews will be asked to run as the

Democratic candidate for Senator from Rhode Island.

The sudden conversion of Caesar Celsus Moreno into an annexationist makes it awkward for us. His attendance in Washington as an adversary did us good, rather than harm. He cruelly deceived the ex-Queen and her friends, during the revolutionary days, by the meanest of frauds. Among the letters which came to the light during those days were several from him, written upon the official paper of the Senate and the House. It conveyed the impression to his deluded friends that he was upon confidential terms with Congressmen and was permitted to use their private offices. His letters also claimed close intimacy with the Cleveland administration.

If all that he wrote to his friends here was published, it would account in some measure for the many positive rumors abroad among the natives, of the resolution of the administration to restore the monarchy. He was not a personal attendant of the ex-Queen during her late residence in Washington. He and Duke Palmer had much in common, but could never fairly divide the honors. The Duke kept that pigeon to himself, and Moreno was told to beware of the dog. Moreno believes that the seat of Hawaiian politics will soon be transferred to Washington, and he will generously assist the President in selecting proper men to fill the offices. He counts upon becoming one of the leaders of the native party.

THE RUMOR DENIED.

Minister Shimamura Has No Notice of Recall.

"If the rumor that I have been recalled is true, I think I would have been informed of it," said Minister Shimamura, yesterday. "But I am afraid some of the people here are prone to manufacture these reports, just to have something to talk about."

"It is not probable that my Government would have notified the public that I was to be recalled before advising me of its intention so to do. But on the contrary, if you have had access to the correspondence which passed between the Japanese Government and that of this country, you saw that my acts during this controversy have been approved by the Japanese Foreign Minister. I can think of no grounds for such a rumor, and until I have it from some other source than street gossip, I must emphatically deny it."

"I have had no official notification that Japan has accepted Hawaii's proposition to submit the immigration matter to arbitration. If it be the case, then, of course, my services in the matter will be at an end, as it will be settled entirely by the powers to whom it is submitted."

Admiral's Dinner.

Admiral Beardslee gave a dinner to a number of friends off board the U. S. S. Philadelphia last night. Among those present were: President and Mrs. Dole, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd, American Minister and Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. S. M. Damon.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that counts.

Tells the Story.

All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's.

"We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best — in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

IS IT FORFEITED?

Provisions in Tramways Franchise Violated.

CHANCE FOR ELECTRIC ROAD

Paine May Do Something on His Return.

Legislature May Be Asked to Grant Franchise—Outside Property Would Be Valuable.

Manager Paine, of the Tramways Company, is supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of Charing Cross, London, taking notes for his forthcoming book, "How Not to Run a Tramway." Mr. Paine did not leave with a blare of trumpets—he just went—and when his departure became known to the masses and the capitalists, they began to wonder what it was all about. Among those who know the manager outside the car office, it is said that Mr. Paine has gone over to talk to the directors of putting in an electrical car service on the beautiful streets of Honolulu, but in others the impression exists that Mr. Paine has gone over to dear old Lunnion to show the gay old boys of the London Tramways Company, Limited, how to get good dividends out of a low-priced plant.

Since Mr. Paine's absence the electric tramways scheme is being revived and men of capital are getting interested. One gentleman with large property interests on the outskirts of Honolulu believes that a half-dozen men with push and capital could secure a franchise for an electric road here, and once that it is granted, people would fall over themselves trying to subscribe for stock.

"The Hawaiian Tramways, by its franchise, granted in 1882, and amended in 1884 and 1886, has something of a cinch on us, but the conditions on which the franchise was granted have been so openly and frequently violated that the company has forfeited its right to operate the line. Residence building has extended so far in the outskirts that the demand for an electric road has become universal among Honolulu people. Our tramway line is really laughed at by every tourist who visits Honolulu, and we are laughed at for allowing the present state of affairs to exist."

"The original franchise, granted in 1882, gives the company the right to use, the streets from the junction of King street and Nuuanu street, thence easterly along King street and the Wai-iki road to Kapiolani Park; from the aforesaid junction, along King street, westerly to Moanalua; from the aforesaid junction, northerly along Nuuanu street to the Pali; also, from the junction of Judd street with Nuuanu street, along Judd street to Liliha street, and along Liliha street to its junction with King; also, from the junction of Bere- tania street with Nuuanu street, along Bere- tania street to Punahou street, and along Punahou street to Manoa road, and along Keeaumoku street, from Bere- tania to King street; also, from the junction of Alakea street, northerly along Alakea street to Bere- tania street, and southerly along Alakea street to the mauka side of the street along the water front and along Allen street to the Custom House."

"In 1888 this privilege was extended to include along the Esplanade, from the foot of Fort street to the foot of Alakea street; on Queen street, from Alakea street to Nuuanu street; on Nuuanu street, from Queen street to King street; on School street, from Punchbowl street to Liliha street, and on Fort street, from the water front to School street. The limit of time in the original act of 1884 was two years; the same time was allowed in 1886, but in the franchise of 1888, granting the extensions, which I have just quoted, the limit was for one year, and the act provides that if the line on these streets was not built and equipped within the limit of time prescribed, the right was considered forfeited."

"If you will take that memorandum and examine it, you will find that the company has abandoned certain of its privileges. For instance: From Palama to Moanalua; from Judd street to the Pali, and from the junction of Nuuanu and Judd streets to Liliha street, and along Liliha to King rails have not been laid, nor is there a line of palace cars running between King and Bere- tania on Keeaumoku streets. The Manoa road, which is supposed to begin at the mauka end of Oahu College grounds, but which Manager Paine insists commences at Montana's, is also unoccupied by property of the Tramways Company, and in accordance with the terms of the franchise the company has no right to these thoroughfares."

"The failure to build up to the streets named, but there have been other violations which warrant dis- franchising the outfit. Section 6, Chapter 24, Act of 1884, the original franchise, as well as in the amendment two years later, provides that the 'passenger cars shall be of the most approved construction for comfort and convenience and safety of passengers.' If any one can find a comfortable spot in one of the Tramways Company's

cars, let a cross mark the spot where the discovery is made.

"Another clause in the act requires the company to keep the street between the rails and two feet outside thereof macadamized and flush with the street. A cross could be used to mark any single half mile of road which meets the requirement of this section. I have named two specific violations of the law which gave the company the right to operate the road here. Now let me read you the penalty prescribed in Chapter 56 of the Laws of 1888, Section 6: 'If said grantees shall fail, neglect or refuse to observe and perform any of the conditions in this Act as expressed on their part to be observed and performed, within the time herein limited for the performance thereof, then all the rights and privileges by this Act conferred shall lapse and become void, upon a decree to that effect being made by any court of competent jurisdiction.'

"With the people of Honolulu fairly howling for better facilities for travel, with the demands of families to get out of the city limits, where the air is purer and fresher, does it not seem a shame that the present condition of affairs should be allowed to exist. An exclusive franchise was not granted the Hawaiian Tramways Company, but the cutest little jigger was put into the original franchise, so that practically no other line could be constructed and maintained at a profit. A section provides that, under certain conditions, one other company may be given the right to construct a line on any one of the streets named for not more than 1,700 feet. Practically, the present company has an exclusive franchise by this clause, but the next Legislature could consistently grant a franchise to use certain streets, including those forfeited by the Tramways Company. The 1,700-foot clause does not say whether this space shall be in one stretch or in divisions, so that the new company could undoubtedly get a long line and then win, if its right was contested in the courts."

Four-fifths of the population of Honolulu are waiting for the completion of an electric road, and when it is built, out-of-town property will increase in value and the tax returns will warrant the Government lending every assistance to the scheme. Young men and old men with families, who now rent homes, could then live in their own, because they could go far enough out to get a lot within the limits of their purses. Now the present system of railways and the extreme limit of slowness with which the cars run, prevents their doing it. Some men who have tried it, have to leave home so early in the morning and get back so late at night that they meet themselves coming down-town next morning.

NEWSPAPER MAN.

C. M. Pepper of Washington is at the Arlington.

C. M. Pepper, mention of whom was made in the columns of this paper yesterday morning as representing the New York Herald and other papers of the United States, was seen in his rooms at the Arlington last night and asked regarding the work which he comes here to do, it having been understood that he has made his visit to write in favor of annexation. In reply, Mr. Pepper said:

"I may as well say that I am heartily in favor of the annexation of these Islands to the United States, and that the two papers, which I represent—the New York Herald and the Chicago Tribune—are of my same mind. Yes, I am here to help annexation along, but you must bear in mind that my principal object is to give the people of the United States general information regarding the Islands. For instance, I shall write on the commercial side; then I shall tell the people just what you have here and what they may expect in the event of annexation. 'It is information that the people over there want, and I am here to give them as near the state of affairs existing here as it is possible for me to do. Probably I shall be here six weeks or more, and during that time a dozen or 13 letters will be forwarded to each of the papers I represent.'

"What is the feeling in the United States, as near as you can judge, regarding annexation?" was asked. "Well, I may say it is pretty firm for annexation. There is one point I would like to emphasize, and that is the fact that in the United States there exists a very strong sentiment in favor of the natives—a desire to do for them everything possible, and, in the event of annexation, to give them all the rights possessed by American citizens. I understand that the natives feel that annexation to the United States means all kinds of discrimination against them, but such is not the case. The sooner they do away with that idea, the better."

Brown-Atkinson Nuptials.

The Brown-Atkinson nuptials will take place at 10 o'clock on the morning of August 17th, the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh officiating. The Mauna Loa will be kept in waiting, and the newly-married couple will proceed aboard that steamer immediately after the ceremony, the intention being to go on their honeymoon trip to the Molokai home of J. K. Brown.

Death of Mabel King.

Mabel, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. King, died yesterday afternoon of acute pneumonia. She was taken ill with a cold on Saturday last, but no serious result was expected until yesterday morning, when the fatal disease developed. She lived but a few hours afterward.

Broke a World's Record.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 25.—James H. Maybury, a local sprinter, yesterday ran 150 yards in 14 2-5 seconds, reducing the world's record 1-5 of a second.

THREE CHEERS ALL

Petty Officers of Penguin Entertain Handsomely.

SCENE ON ARLINGTON LAWN

Banquet in Dining Hall Afterwards.

Enthusiasm in Speeches of Captains Cotton and Field—"Blood is Thicker Than Water."

The petty officers of H. B. M. S. Penguin gave a delightful time to the captain and officers of their own ship and the captain, officers and petty officers of the U. S. S. Philadelphia at the Arlington Hotel last night.

The first part of the pleasure was out on the rear lawn, which was prettily decorated with strings of Japanese lanterns crossing each other and having as a center a large arc light. Chairs were set about in a ring and toward the hotel. A piano was set for accompaniment to various songs given. At 8 o'clock the chairs were nearly all filled and a great many of the guests were standing or lounging about. The program was as follows:

Song—Down in Poverty Row—Mr. Vanderveer (Philadelphia).
Song—Mary—Mr. Spitts (Penguin).
Recitation—Mr. Vanderveer (Philadelphia).
Song—Sauerkraut—Mr. Lefebvre (Philadelphia).
Recitation—How George Washington Became President of the United States—Mr. Hicks (Marion).
Song—Paradise Alley—Mr. Bowers (Penguin).
Song—Mr. Purdy (Penguin).
Song—A Pretty Girl—Mr. Marshall (Philadelphia).
Song—The Midshipmite—Mr. Alexander (Penguin).

After this followed a number of other selections by men from the Philadelphia, Marion and Penguin. Then came the march into the supper rooms, tastefully decorated with flags, palms and ferns, and the tables neatly set. Supper finished, the following program was carried out:

Toast—The President—Captain Field (Penguin).
Song—Parson and Clerk—Mr. Bushnell (Penguin).
Toast—The Queen—Captain Cotton (Philadelphia).
Recitation—Miss Maloney on the Chinese Question—Mr. Vanderveer (Philadelphia).
Toast—Our Guests—Mr. Bushnell (Penguin).
Song—Christofa Colombo—Mr. Marshall (Philadelphia).
Toast—Absent Friends—Mr. Alexander (Penguin).
Song—Mr. Hicks (Marion).
Recitation—The Samoan Hurricane—Mr. Alexander (Penguin).
Song—Anchored—Mr. Vanderveer (Philadelphia).

The idea of having the smoking part of the entertainment out in the open air was a good one. The evening was a cool one, and then there is always more freedom out of doors than in the confines of a hall or room. The men circulated about, conversed and took friendly glasses with one another.

After the program was about half completed, some of the officers of the Penguin arrived and were given seats at the mauka side. A little later on Captain Field of the Penguin, and Captain Cotton of the Philadelphia, arrived on the scene. Mr. Thompson of the Penguin, chairman of the evening, announced the two captains, who were each given three cheers. Then came the remainder of the program of songs and recitations by the men.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet hall reached, the captains and officers were shown to their places at the heads of the mauka tables. When all had satisfied the inner man, Mr. Thompson announced Captain Cotton, with the toast of "The Queen." Captain Cotton replied as follows:

"Captain Field, Mr. Chairman, Officers and Men of the Penguin and Philadelphia: 'Your chairman has assigned to me the pleasant duty of answering to a toast to your Queen, which I feel incompetent and unworthy to do. (Cries of 'No, no!') He has asked me to propose a toast which means the history of this century. I regret keenly that I find words do not come as readily as I wish they might. I am asked to propose the health of your Queen."

"It is but a short time since there was given in your own country an ovation to your honored Sovereign, who has completed the longest reign in modern history—longer than that of your Elizabeth or Louis XIV of the French. It has been a long and glorious reign, replete with all that goes to make up a great nation. She has been not only a Sovereign, but a splendid woman, and I say with all of you, no mother in England has been her superior."

"It would mean a matter of hours and even weeks to recount all the glorious events of her reign—the progress of art, literature, science and that

grandest of all navies. (Great applause.)

"It is but the other day when there were ranged in six or more lines the war vessels of England—an array the like of which was never seen before. To this the countries of the world were invited to send their representatives to witness the great naval show. We had our man-of-war there. Had all the countries of the world been invited to compete, no two or even three could have gathered together such an array as was gathered on that day."

"I would like to say on my own and the behalf of the men of the Philadelphia that we are pleased to be here tonight as your guests. This is an occasion which occurs very rarely, and I consider it a privilege—an honor—and I feel distinguished in the fact that the petty officers of the Penguin have invited me to take part in this banquet."

"Two such occasions as this within a short time—one given by the petty officers of the Philadelphia and the other by the petty officers of the Penguin—goes to show the love that exists between the two services—yours and ours. (Great applause.)"

"Not many years ago there were assembled in the harbor at Apia, Samoa, several ships of war—one of your own, three of the Germans and three of our own. You all know what happened. There was a terrible hurricane and the ships were in deadly peril. After one of ours and a German ship had gone ashore and others were fast heading that way, your Calliope, saw that her only chance lay in getting to the open sea. It was fortunate she was a modern vessel and possessed of great power. The captain was in a quandary as to how to get under weigh. Thanks to the magnificent engines, the ship began to gain headway, inch by inch, and the elements were fast losing their hold upon her. At one time she was in danger of going into our Trenton, but she swung clear and was at last assured of an exit to the open sea. The men of the Trenton, seeing this, gave three cheers for Old England and, in the fury of the storm, the band played 'God Save the Queen.' (Applause.) The Calliope was saved but the Trenton was lost. That is only one instance to show the feeling existing between the two services."

"On another occasion, some 14 or 15 years ago—the bombardment of Alexandria—the men of the same Trenton were sent on shore, shoulder to shoulder with your marines and bluejackets. They camped side by side and patrolled the streets together. When the bombardment was over and the Trenton got under weigh, the men gave three cheers for the men of the British navy. Such things as that cannot be forgotten."

"Truthfully, can it be said, 'Blood is thicker than water,' and I hope it will always be so. Rise men and fill your glasses. I propose the health of your Queen." (Three rousing cheers.)

Captain Field then arose and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Captain Cotton and Officers of the Philadelphia and Penguin: 'Captain Cotton has spoken in most eloquent terms of our Queen, and I do not feel competent to speak much further of her reign. The celebration of the sixtieth year of her reign has just been completed. It is a time when the feelings of every Englishman must come to the surface—a time when the heart of every Englishman must needs expand with pride. I can say no more, as it would only spoil the effect of Captain Cotton's most eloquent speech. I wish, however, to return most cordial thanks to you for the manner in which you have received his toast.'

Chairman Thompson then called upon Captain Field to propose the health of the President of the United States, which was done in the following language:

"Mr. Chairman, Captain Cotton and Officers of the Philadelphia and Penguin:

"This evening's gathering and the sumptuous repast set before us, together with that given my petty officers by those of the Philadelphia last Saturday night, go to show the feeling that exists between the two nations. It is a great pleasure to me to say a few words of welcome to the guests of the petty officers. I really had no idea that I would be met by such cordiality on the part of the Americans. My acquaintance with Americans has been very limited. This I regret deeply. I hope to amend this in future years. (Great applause.) The American officers I have met have given me great pleasure in making their acquaintance. The cordiality existing between the two services exemplifies the feeling between the two nations. They spring from the same race, speak the same language and have the same ideas of freedom. No two countries in existence are bound by such strong ties as we two nations."

"Just at the present time there is under consideration a treaty of arbitration, by which it is hoped all differences in the future may be peacefully arranged. This has met with temporary obstructions, but I hope, and have no doubt, that the treaty will be carried and that the two nations will be united in brotherly bonds. Captain Cotton has forestalled me in the instances I intended to bring before you. He has told you of the bonds that exist between us in much better terms than I can use, so that part may be considered done."

"I wish, however, to allude to a distinguished American officer, whose writings have had such an influence on the people of England in the line of taking great interest in their navy. I refer to Captain Mahan, a name honored among all Americans. The cordial reception he was accorded in England three or four years ago is known to most of you. The American service has need to be proud of having produced such a marvelous writer."

"I now propose the health of the President of the United States." (Three cheers.)

Then followed the other toasts, songs and recitations, after which the majority of the guests departed, while a few gathered again on the lawn to

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO., Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

indulge in extemporaneous speeches and rousing songs.

The work of the committee in charge of affairs, the careful preparations of Manager Krouse and the watchfulness and excellent service of the men who waited on the tables, deserve special mention.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Call at E. O. Hall & Sons and examine the shaving outfits.

Ehlers & Co., Waverley block, have a new line of organdies and muslins.

Minister Shimamura accompanied by the Captain of the Japanese training ship called on President Dole yesterday.

This afternoon will be Mrs. Dole's last reception prior to moving to the beach. The Hawaiian Band will be in attendance.

Allan Herbert, a well known authority on horticulture will be an occasional contributor to the Advertiser on that subject.

L. Conrad, assistant sugar boiler at Kilauea, had his leg broken last week by a train leaving the track and running into him.

At the end of the month, Thos. G. Thrum will go to New York and other cities of east on a business and pleasure trip. He will be gone about six weeks in all.

Now that the Kewalo bicycle track is an assured fact, the Hawaiian Hardware Company, in their new advertisement today, give out a few pointers in regard to wheels, sundries, etc.

The Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday overruling the motion to expunge certain portions of the information in the case of attorneys Wakefield and Wise and the demurrer.

On Sunday night, before the departure of the Mauna Loa, word was received in Kau from Mr. T. R. Walker in Hilo, to the effect that British Commissioner Hawes' condition was critical, but that things looked encouraging.

Frank Davey, of the Davey Photograph Company, contemplates making life-size photographs (head and shoulders) as soon as he opens the gallery. These photographs will be made by the camera direct, and will not be enlargements.

When Mrs. Allan Herbert was in Singapore she collected a number of seeds of the finest variety of sunflowers which grow there. Mr. Herbert has presented to the Floral Society some of these seeds which the members will plant and cultivated here.

As an evidence of the kind feeling in which J. F. Scott, ex-Deputy Inspector-General of Schools, is held by the teachers, a few of his admirers will present him today with a handsome silver tea service. Mr. Scott will leave shortly to take charge of the school at Waimea, Kauai.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Hardware Company, on Wednesday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Ena, president; Cecil Brown, vice-president; L. M. Vettleson, treasurer; Godfrey Brown, auditor; H. M. von Holt, secretary; and the above with T. F. Lansing to form a board of directors.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago, U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can deliver to you cheaper than you can buy anywhere else in the world: Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," a 24 pound book, 700 pages, 15,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions— invaluable in ordering—and our "Hand Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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LEWIS & CO.

Lewis & Co.

Have never had greater variety in better quality of fine foods for the every day table and for dinner giving than now.

The world pays tribute to the aesthetic tastes of the dwellers of Hawaii through this store.

The price of a thing is generally what it is worth, competition requires that the higher the price, the better the quality as a rule; price doesn't always guarantee quality, the reputation of the seller counts.

Send for our catalogue and see what we can sell you.

For instance our Lewis Hams and Bacon.

We guarantee our prices as low as the lowest and quality the best. List and orders solicited. Country customers are assured of paying the same prices as those resident in the city of Honolulu.

Intelligent and appreciative persons will refuse substitutes, when they can buy the original.

Tea is an article which is daily consumed by millions.

Success in tea brewing can only be assured by using Lewis' Own Importations of Ceylon-India, China and Japan Teas.

Send for our catalogue. Mailed FREE on application.

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Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

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We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

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OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN

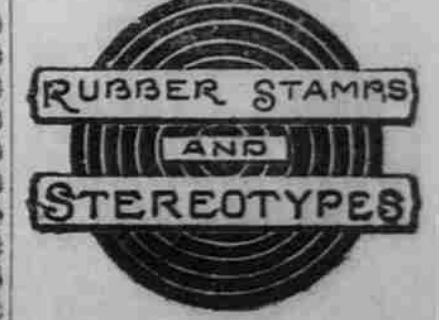
BOX 342.

Good Coffee Land for Sale.

23 acres of good coffee land, fee simple, with houses, implements, cistern, and fenced with stone walls, situated at Nakolowa, seven miles from Kailua, Kona, Hawaii. Eight acres under cultivation with healthy coffee trees; last crop yielded 4,000 pounds.

Information can be had at the store of

AKAU & CO., Kailua, Hawaii.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WHAT IS NEEDED BY AUTHORITY.

Inspector to Properly Grade Hawaiian Coffee.

Losses Sustained Through Mistakes of Growers—Central Mill Needed.

(Communicated.)

If these islands are to make and maintain a reputation as a coffee-growing country, one point must ever be kept in view, viz: The proper treatment of the berry for the market.

During the last season a considerable quantity of inferior coffee has been shipped to Honolulu, owing to careless handling and lack of proper facilities for curing the unusually large crop. The fine color and fragrant flavor of coffee, as of almost all other kinds of fruits grown, depend chiefly upon its ripeness. The coffee cherry must be fully ripe, and freshly picked from the tree before pulping. The next stage which requires careful handling is the curing process. The coffee which commands the highest price is that which has been the most carefully dried. This brings out the beautiful green-brown color, and hardness of the berry so much sought after by dealers.

While I have emphasized the proper picking and drying as important factors in the handling of coffee, I would not overlook the importance of milling and fanning. It is impossible for the grower, who has inadequate facilities for curing and crude machinery for hulling, to properly prepare his coffee for the market. From personal investigation, I believe that much hard labor would be saved, better results obtained and more money gained by sending coffee in the parchment to some central mill for hulling and cleaning.

All coffee planters will readily agree that it will be difficult for us to establish a reputation as a coffee-growing country if we continue to place upon the market an inferior product. Now, the question follows, How shall we secure a proper standard of coffee which will command a high market price, and at the same time give to these islands the premier position which they deserve among the coffee-growing countries of the world? There is but one answer.

It is not the object of this article to deal with methods of inspection, but to press the immediate necessity for the establishment of a board of inspectors as imperative, for the following reason: Much coffee of an inferior grade is being placed upon the market as good coffee, thus depreciating the value of that which is really prime coffee. As five bad oranges will spoil the sale of a whole box of good oranges, so five pounds of bad coffee will spoil the sale of a whole bag of good coffee, or one bag of poor coffee may destroy the proper value of 20 bags of good coffee. China once controlled the tea markets of the world, because she produced the finest qualities of tea. Today she has lost her prestige and millions of dollars, in competition with other tea-producing countries, simply because she lacked systematic grading and inspection of the teas exported, thus permitting an inferior product to flood the markets as "pure China tea," and thereby injuring the sale of that which was truly genuine.

So it will be here. A class of faithful and earnest planters are straining every nerve in capital and energy, in order to make a success of coffee-growing and place a prime article upon the market. These people should be rewarded for their efforts. But there is another class of "so-called" planters, who, through lack of knowledge, or lack of facilities for handling the crop, turn a soft, pale, discolored, insipid, unripe berry upon the market as "Kona coffee" or "Hawaiian coffee." And what is the result? The whole coffee industry of the islands suffers in consequence.

This industry promises to be one of the most important of these islands. This being true, it behooves us to look well to the foundations upon which we are to build for the future. Now is the time to move in this matter, while the coffee industry is yet in its formative stage, and secure the co-operation of the planters in the various districts of the islands.

The fact that all the coffee shipped will be subject to a rigid inspection, will be an incentive to the employment of the best means and methods to produce a standard grade coffee. Whereas, if this matter of inspection is delayed until the plantations are more fully developed, it will meet with more or less opposition from those planters whose output does not meet the necessary requirements. Let all who are interested in the growing or buying and selling of coffee agitate this question of inspection, until it is an accomplished fact. This being done, our coffee will speak for itself in every market and better prices will be obtained. All lovers of the refreshing cup will come to know the genuine Hawaiian coffee by its peculiar subdued, delicate fragrance, and exhilarating qualities, and will demand it as essential to their comfort and refreshment.

J. C. LENHART.
Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Esley, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 33 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
All the districts of Puna, excepting Keauau and Olaa. Voting place: Pohoi Court House.

Inspectors:
H. J. Lyman,
H. Rycroft,
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:
The lands of Keauau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honoliuli Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:
G. K. Wilder,
G. W. A. Hapai,
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:
Extending from the bed of Honoliuli Gulch to the bed of the Kawaiunui Gulch. Voting place: Papaikou School House.

Inspectors:
G. E. Thrum,
R. T. Forrest,
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kawaiunui Gulch to the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch. Voting place: Honoumuli School House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:
Wm. G. Walker,
E. W. Barnard,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kulu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohu School House.

Inspectors:
A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner,

7th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors:
F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuiahae.

Inspectors:
Wm. Horner,
George Koch,
L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:
W. P. McDougall,
G. P. Tulloch,
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:
Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:
W. S. Vredenberg,
J. Crowley,
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:
South Kohala to the north boundary of Holualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors:
George Clark,
S. Haalo,
Thomas Aiu.

4th Precinct:
North boundary of Holualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors:
Wm. Wright, Jr.,
D. P. Namanu,
R. Wassman.

5th Precinct:
From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookeana.

Inspectors:
T. K. R. Amalu,
D. Z. Naahelua,
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:
From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Wai-ohinu Court House.

Inspectors:
J. H. Waipullani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:
The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:
W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
G. W. Paty.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:
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.....
.....

2d Precinct:
The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:
Geo. Trimble,
H. Manase,
A. Kamai.

3rd Precinct:
The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:
Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayselden,
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:
District of Kaaupali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:
R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:
Goodale Armstrong,
D. L. Myers,
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:
The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honuaula. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:
E. H. Bailey,
.....
W. O. Aiken.

7th Precinct:
The district of Honuaula. Polling place: Honuaula Court House.

Inspectors:
J. M. Napulou,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalaunui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Hardy,
Geo. Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:
The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: Hamakua School House.

Inspectors:
W. F. Mossman,
W. E. Shaw,
P. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct:
Kahikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:
Patrick McLean,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Pihmanu.

11th Precinct:
From Kipahulu to and including Makapuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:
F. Wittrock,
J. Grunwald,
B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct:
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:
James P. Saunders,
D. W. Napihaa,
G. W. Kalohai.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:
Geo. Manson,
A. C. Pestano,
John Kea.

2d Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:
J. A. Magoon,
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,
M. I. Silva.

3rd Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors:
W. H. Hoogs,
J. D. Holt,
F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:
J. M. Vivas,
James Nott, Jr.,
T. P. Cummins.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapuwai building.

Inspectors:
Alex. Lyle,
G. W. R. King,
D. Logan.

6th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by Richards street, Beretania street, Nuuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors:
Henry Smith,
W. L. Eaton,
J. M. Camara, Jr.

7th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolau, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:
.....
.....
.....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying West and North of Nuuanu Street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Koolau lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Inspectors:
Wm. Henry,
E. P. Aikue,
Frank Pahia.

2d Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Koolau. Polling place: Koolaua Court House.

Inspectors:
C. H. Judd,
W. K. Rathburne,
J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Waialua. Polling place: Waialua Court House.

Inspectors:
Edward Hore,
Frank Halstead,
Alfred Kalii.

4th Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Waianae. Polling place: Waianae Court House.

Inspectors:
Sam'l Andrews,
G. W. Nawaakoa,
Isaiah Halualani.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hooeae and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:
H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:
All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors:
Frank Archer,
J. M. Ezera,
S. Hookano.

7th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihi Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors:
W. L. Wilcox,
W. R. Sims,
J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihi Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors:
Ed Towse,
R. W. Cathcart,
R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors:
A. V. Gear,
C. A. Peterson,
Peter Souza.

10th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Liliha and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:
J. Effinger,
Aki K. Akau,
Henry Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

1st Precinct:
The Island of Niihau. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:
.....
.....
.....

2nd Precinct:
That portion of the district of Waimea extending from the second precinct to the Punaauia Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors:
W. E. Smith,
David Kua,
.....

3rd Precinct:
That portion of the district of Waimea extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waimea and Kekaha Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary to the sea. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:
J. F. Scott,
C. B. Hofgaard,
J. H. Kapuniai.

4th Precinct:
From and including Kalaheo, to and including Hanapepe. Polling place: Hanapepe School House.

Inspectors:
H. C. Perry,
.....
Kamaka.

5th Precinct:
The district of Koloa from its junction with Lihue, to and including the land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa Court House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Burkett,
W. H. Neal,
J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct:
The district of Lihue. Polling place: Lihue Court House.

Inspectors:
R. W. T. Purvis,
W. T. Lucas,
H. D. Wishard.

7th Precinct:
Extending from the land of Papaa to and including the land of Waialua. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors:
S. N. Hundley,
F. B. Smith,
J. Kawelo.

8th Precinct:
Extending from Kalihiwai River to and including the land of Papaa. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

Inspectors:
John Bush,
W. P. Huddy,
J. Lono.

9th Precinct:
Extending from Kalihiwai River to the north boundary of the district of Waimea. Polling place: Waiohi Court House.

Inspectors:
J. Kakina,
C. H. Willis,
J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Monday, August 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at public auction:

Lease of 744 acres of Land in Honokaa, Hamakua, extending from sea shore to about two miles above the same.

This land is now under lease to the Honokaa Sugar Company, expiring on October 1, 1898.

Term of Lease: 21 years from October 1st, 1898. Upset rental, \$2776.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plan of Land, or further particulars, apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent Public Lands.
Honolulu, July 12, 1897. 1881-td

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of WEDNESDAY, August, 25, 1897, for the construction of Roads in South Kona and Kau, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at Post Offices in Kailua, Hookeana and Waiohina.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 4, 1897. 1887-3t

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND

HONOLULU.

HENRY ST. GOAR. EDWARD POLLITZ.
Members Stock and Bond Exchange

EDWARD POLLITZ & COMPANY

COMMISSION BROKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Particular attention given to purchase and sale of Hawaiian sugar stock.

Bullion and Exchange. Loans Negotiated. Eastern and Foreign Stock and Bonds.

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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

MORE OPINIONS KANSAS FAMILIES

Conditions of Hawaii Are Suited to Negroes. Clergyman Has Scheme for Colonization.

What Southerners Say of Their Capabilities as Laborers—The Views of an Employer.

Watson Wyman, the young newspaper man from Cincinnati, now visiting here, says regarding the scheme to colonize plantation negroes in Hawaii:

"In Cincinnati there are a great number of negroes working on the levees, and I know whereof I speak when I say that the negro will out-work the Japanese in every particular. I have been on plantations in the South and have seen whole families working in the field day after day, and it is on what I saw there that I have my opinion of the negro as a laborer. "Aside from the fact that these people are good laborers and are cheaper than Asiatics, I believe Hawaii will be better off with them here, from a political standpoint. The people here probably do not realize that there is a strong undercurrent of anti-annexation feeling throughout the United States, and the foundation of it is based entirely upon the fact that they consider the population of the Islands entirely too cosmopolitan for the United States to annex to. If this could be done away with, if the people of the United States could know that this could be done away with by the introduction of American negroes, then the objection to annexation would be removed.

"It is evident to me that action on the annexation treaty will be deferred until next session of Congress. In the meantime, the opponents of annexation will work tooth and toe-nail against the measure, using as a basis for their opposition the labor problem. To me, it appears timely that the people here should array themselves in favor of bringing the negroes here and putting them on the plantations. Enough could be landed here by the time Congress convenes, to make a showing, and when the people see that American labor is being introduced, annexation would go through with a rush."

One of the men most interested in the scheme is V. M. Fulcher, the Oiaa coffee planter, who went up to Hilo on the Helene Thursday. In speaking to a reporter, before his departure, he said:

"The gentleman quoted by you in the paper yesterday is all right, except as to the capabilities of the negro. Instead of two of them doing more work than three Japanese, I would say, from my experience, I would say, from my live with them, that one negro is worth three Japanese. Of course, the negro of today is not what he was before the war—he won't stand abuse. He requires a luma, just as other laborers do, and so long as they know there is a boss within sight there's no soldiering.

"If they can be brought here, and the lumas, not city men, but men who have been used to working this class of labor, brought with them, they will be a success. One thing I want to say about the cost of keeping these people: When we hired them and agreed to keep them the allowance per laborer per week was, seven pounds of dried salt pork, one peck of cornmeal and a gallon of molasses, all of which is produced right here on the Islands. Why, we Oiaa people will furnish corn enough to supply half the plantations. We coffee men need negroes on account of their families. The children could work at picking and settle the difficulty that stares them in the face. I have been in favor of bringing them here ever since I came to Hawaii, and I hope now that the people will take hold and bring them in, but we must have plenty of them. The negroes like company. A half dozen families would be useless, because they would not stay. There should be at least a hundred families on each plantation."

"Speaking of the value of the services of the negro as a laborer let me add that he does not consider himself amenable to the eight or ten hour law and he don't join labor organizations. He is brought up to understand that his work begins at daylight and ends at dark and he sticks to it. They are a hardy race of people and in this warm climate they will do well, both for themselves and the plantations. My experience covers a lifetime in the extreme south and I reckon I know what I am talking about."

It was said yesterday that Admiral Beardslee, who is himself a plantation owner in the Southern States expressed himself highly pleased with the probability of the negroes being brought here. Viewing the scheme from the standpoint of an American and an advocate of annexation of the islands by the United States, he considered it a master stroke.

By the Mauna Loa.

In a letter from Kau, the following is taken:

"The Volcano House is crowded. In fact, Manager Lee had to telephone to Hilo that every spare inch of the place was occupied—sofas in both parlors, floor, etc. The only place left is the billiard table. If the house could do as well six months out of the year, it would be a paying institution. There is a large party in Hilo just waiting for a chance to go to the Volcano. They will have to wait until some of those at the Volcano House leave. A week ago today (July 31) there were 50 guests there.

"The fire is still raging in the pasture lands on Kapapala ranch, and nothing will put it out but a good, heavy rain. It has burnt off a large tract of land, and has knocked out a large part of the best pasture.

Hereafter it will be possible to check trunks from New York to all large cities in Europe.

Some Good People Who Need Assistance—Chance for Coffee Planters and Others.

The following communication was sent on Tuesday to a man interested in the labor problem in Hawaii. Enclosed was a letter from a pastor of a church in Kansas City, which was referred to as follows:

"I enclose a note, received by the Doric, which explains itself. I have replied to it and sent a Thrum's Annual. Will you read the letter and then hand it to some one who believes in American settlers, or who has land to open up and is able to reply to the writer. If any one is in earnest about the matter and really desires American farmers, here is a chance to prove it.

"Honolulu, H. L., August 3, 1897."

Following is the letter:

"Kansas City, Kan., July 19, 1897.

"Rev. Douglas P. Birnie, Pastor Central Union Church, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands:

"My Dear Sir:—There are more than 100 families who desire to move to the Islands, but they wish some assistance by way of transportation. These persons are all farmers and will average five persons to the family. What inducements will the citizens there offer them? There is no doubt of the annexation of the Islands to this country in the near future, and a good class of this country can be induced to go to the Islands. I will give you an idea of the committee's plans, first, is to learn if some assistance will be given or to see whether or not the people of the Islands are willing to raise a fund for this purpose; and, if so, the committee will send a representative over to take a view of land, look out a suitable location for the colony, and take collections for the transportation of the colonists. Please give any and all information that you think will be helpful to us in the formation of a colony for Americans in the Islands. With some assistance for the first lot of colonists, I can easily take from this country 5,000 Americans within 18 months. You will confer quite a favor on us to let me hear from you very soon. If a fund of \$5 or \$10 per head could be raised in Honolulu towards the transportation of the colonists, the plan to colonize the Islands by Americans would work charmingly. Is English largely spoken there? Are the services in the principal churches of the city conducted in the English language? Please tell me all you think I would like to know about the Islands."

In referring to the above letter, the man who handed it in for publication, spoke as follows:

"The scheme suggested is a good one, and just in line with what a great many of us have been hoping to see for a long time past. The people who want to come here are honest, hard-working men. In America they can manage to get along in some way, but coming out here to the Islands is another proposition. It goes without question, in my mind, that we want just such people, but how are we to get them here? "They have no money and nothing before them to come for. Should they start out on their own hook, they would become stranded here in a little while. What is needed here is a company—a trust—composed of a number of the intelligent, thinking business men of the Islands, who will look about on the Islands for the places where farming of various kinds may be carried on and to make arrangements by which these lands can be obtained for cultivation. This done and the lands procured, the intending laborers should be conferred with and given something to start on—some help by which they can gain a footing. The land cultivated, they could pay back what had been given them.

"I speak of this as a mere suggestion, in order to bring the matter before the public, and to set intelligent people thinking about it. If a good class of white labor is wanted, help must be extended."

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NEW COFFEE PEST.

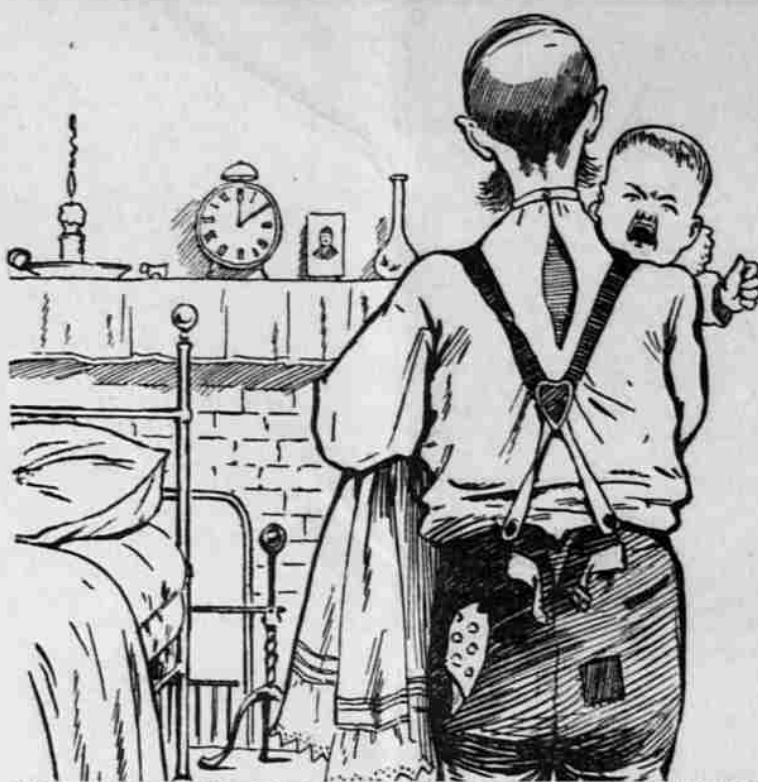
Oiaa District Visited by Small White Fly.

The Hilo Tribune publishes an article on the discovery of a small white fly that has made its appearance on the coffee trees in the Oiaa district. The insect is known in Central and South America as the Mosco Blanco. It covers the coffee trees with a fine black powder, resembling soot. The fly operates during the daytime and at night remains in the foliage. It is described as being extremely destructive, but easily exterminated if attacked when it first puts in its appearance.

One way of getting rid of the pest is to spray the trees with a weak solution of carbolic acid and concentrated lye. A cheaper way is by tobacco fumigation. The tobacco is boiled, and rags are soaked in the liquid. The rags are then placed in heaps beneath the trees and a "smudge" is built of them. The dense smoke is sure death to the fly.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

In 40 years the run across the Atlantic has been reduced by one-half.



INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA Soap, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humors of infants and children. CUTICURA REMEDIES are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Cure Skin-Tortured Babies," post free.

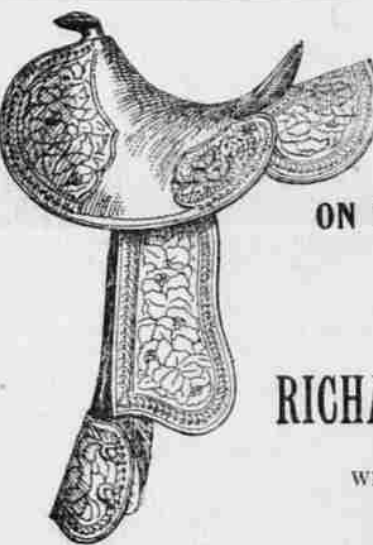
BABY SOAPS For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and undressing the first symptoms of disarming rashes, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, as CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as pure and sweet for infant bath and nursery. For pimples, blotches, red, rough, itchy, scaly skin, dry, itchy, and falling hair, red, rough hands, it is simply incomparable. It produces the whitest, clearest skin, the softest hands, and most luxuriant hair. Absolutely pure, delicately medicated, exquisitely perfumed, surprisingly effective.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD.
..... Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO.....
Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
JOHN FOWLER & CO. (LEEDS), LD.....
Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway.
THE RISON IRON WORKS.....General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER.....Disintegrators.



For Prices

ON THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SADDLE

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the Islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen
—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 300,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak important man strong, vigorous and manly. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to tell us what you say. For a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Tobacco Sell and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE STELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette



STEEL PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oliver Bros.' Plow Works.

These, through good service and effective work on SUGAR and RICE PLANTATIONS, and elsewhere, have made for themselves a good reputation.

Reports from our customers show perfect satisfaction given in scouring, light draft and in every respect.

We now present to the public a full line, as follows:



The C. & C. Rice Plow

Sizes: 5 to 10 Inches.

Made for light cultivating and all ordinary use and by a systematic system of bracing these plows are both light and strong.

The Queen.

Sizes: 6, 8 and 10 Inches. For heavier work.

The Monarch.

Sizes: 12 and 14 Inches. For breaking and heavy plowing.

—ALSO—

Farmers' Boilers!

ASSORTED SIZES.



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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LD., Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line and Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnt. Agts.

CASTLE & COOKE IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

Etna Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

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Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000.

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MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

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Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896.

£12,054,503.

1- Authorized Capital - £2,000,000

Subscribed 2,750,000

Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0

2- Fire Funds 2,600,500 10 6

3- Life and Annuity Funds 2,666,503 2 6

£12,054,503 12 6

Revenue Fire Branch 1,537,008 17 6

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,064,507 9 11

£12,054,503 12 6

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

